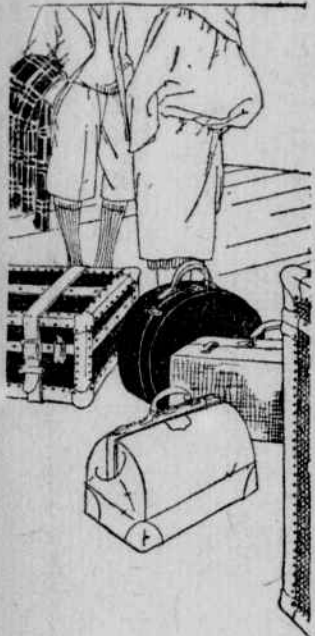


The McCreery Christmas Column Gifts for Travel



For those who soon sojourn to balmy climes where Southern suns keep a daily vigil; for those who go abroad, and for the man who makes numerous business trips; yes, even those of us who must delegate their traveling to vacation times—all appreciate and welcome a gift for travel.

A Woman's Fitted Case with a Removable Tray

is particularly new and convenient in that unlike most other cases of this type, the tray with its eleven amber fittings may be taken out, and closed up like the usual limousine case. The equipment is shell or amber and the outside of the case is genuine long grain cowhide, 32.00

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with eight ebony fittings. This bag is made of genuine long grain cowhide on a steel frame with hand sewn corners, and solid brass trimmings. 18 inches in size. 25.50 (Eighth Floor)

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Particularly if it be so compact and complete as these of seal leather. They contain the essentials required for a sudden emergency should it occur in your travels. 5.25 to 15.75 (Main Floor)

James McCreery & Co. 5th Ave. and 34th St.

VON MOLTKE SCENTS ENGLISH 'DUPLICITY'

Asserts Notes From London Delayed Mobilization of Germany.

COST GERMANY VICTORY

Tells How Order for Invasion of Luxemburg Was First Recalled.

ACCUSATIONS IN MEMOIRS

Feared Netherlands, but Invasion of Belgium Was Planned in Advance.

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (Associated Press).—"Did England deliberately dupe Germany into delaying mobilization by tentatively indicating that she would observe neutrality in the event that Germany desisted from a naval attack on the north coast of France?" This impression is recorded by Lieut.-Gen. Count von Moltke, Chief of the German Imperial Staff at the outbreak of the war, in one of the critical chapters of his memoirs, now issued by his widow, the appearance of which has been keenly awaited, in view of the role he played in the early days of mobilization and in the German defeat on the Marne.

"On the day of mobilization," says the memoirs, "a dispatch arrived from London in which it was stated that England had obligated herself to assume the defense of the French coast against possible German attack. The Kaiser asked my opinion, whereupon I replied that I could have no scruples against guaranteeing that no such attack was contemplated, if England pledged herself to remain neutral."

"It was my opinion that the war against France would be decided on land and that we could well dispense with naval operations if that was to be the price of English neutrality."

"Obviously this dispatch represents England's first attempt to dupe us, at least to the extent of prompting us to delay our mobilization."

Blames War on Russia.

Von Moltke charges Russia with having entangled the war, inasmuch as she well knew that Germany could not permit the destruction of her Austro-Hungarian ally. The German General Staff he asserts, had long since taken war on two fronts into its calculations. Plans evolved by Field Marshal von Schlieffen, chief of the General Staff, provided for the invasion of Belgium, as it was commonly called, a decision in open battle could not be forced without violating Belgian neutrality.

"Our information indicated," continues Von Moltke, "that France was determined to entrench herself in a strong defensive position, which would force us to conduct a long and wearisome trench and position campaign against a strong front defense. Von Schlieffen even proposed to march the German right wing through southern Holland, but rather than drive the Netherlands into the camp of enemies, I decided to accept the greater technical difficulties involved in forcing our right wing through the narrow section between Liege, Charleval and the southern boundary of the Province of Limbourg. In order to accomplish this with the least possible loss of time it was necessary to seize Liege immediately."

Upholds Violation of Belgium.

Admitting that there was much to be said in opposition to an invasion of Belgium, Von Moltke cites the early progress of the war in support of the German contention that France thereby was compelled to meet the Germans in open battle, although he admits that the inability of the Germans to conquer the French quickly was solely due to English intervention. If the attack on Liege failed, the moral setback would have been a severe blow, as it would have deprived the Germans of important railway connections at Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege and thence on to Brussels.

Von Moltke does not spare Von Bethmann-Hollweg for the Chancellor's optimism with respect to the eventual attitude of England as reflected in the statement of Sir Edward Grey, then British Foreign Secretary, to Prince Charles Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, which not only pleased the Chancellor, but the German Emperor, the Minister of War and the other military leaders who were awaiting Von Moltke at the palace on August 2.

"All seemed clouded over the prospects of a war along the eastern front," says Von Moltke. "Now we have simply to mobilize our whole army along the eastern front," the Kaiser stated, to which I replied that such a procedure was not quite so simple as it might involve a year of preparations, and, once accomplished, could not be altered. None of those present seemed to contemplate the possibility that France, which was then already mobilizing, would attack us on the west—a possibility with which we were bound to reckon, for, despite her alleged good will, how could England have prevented France from undertaking such an attack?"

Stood by First Plans.

"The feeling among those present constantly became more agitated, and I seemed to stand wholly alone in my views. I finally succeeded in persuading his Majesty as to the imperative need of carrying out our original plan of mobilization, which provided for the dispatching of a weak defensive army against Russia. Any other procedure at that moment would produce disastrous confusion in our military dispositions. "I declared that if the mobilization plans which had then been drafted were subjected to alteration I would be forced to decline to assume further responsibility. Thereupon a reply to Grey's message was drafted, in which it was stated that technical reasons made it impossible to halt the German operations along the French frontier, but that no attack on France would be undertaken provided France also remained inactive under directions from England."

Von Moltke does not conceal his disgust with the English proposal, and declares that he was convinced long before the outbreak of the war that France would never remain neutral in the event of hostilities between Germany and Russia, and that the moment war between Germany and Russia broke out it was imperative that France, so soon as the French attitude became suspicious, immediately declare war on France.

"I now demanded of the Kaiser and his immediate advisers, as a guaranty

of French good will, temporary possession of the fortresses of Verdun and Toul," continues the General. "This proposal was rejected on the ground that it indicated lack of confidence in England. The outcome of these pourparlers plunged me in utmost despair, for I fully realized that these diplomatic actions were working serious interference with our military plans and that they were likely to result in the gravest disaster to us nationally."

Wept Tears of Despair.

Recording his feelings when ordered to recall the army corps which was to occupy Luxemburg, an invasion of which was to be avoided, according to Von Bethmann-Hollweg, as representing an attack on France and which might violate the English guarantee, Von Moltke says: "I cannot possibly describe the sentiments that moved me when I arrived home. I broke down completely and wept tears of despair."

"When an adjutant brought in the dispatch ordering the Sixteenth Division back from Luxemburg frontier I threw down my pen and declared that I would not sign the order, as such recall would impress my subordinates as an indication of insecurity. Brooding and in a spirit of profound dejection, I remained at my desk until 9 o'clock at night, when the Kaiser summoned me to the palace. He had already gone to bed, but first up and slipped on a dressing gown. He handed me a dispatch from the King of England, in which the latter declared that nothing was known to him about an alleged guaranty by England which would prevent France from declaring war and that Lichnowsky's dispatch must have been based on an error or misunderstanding."

"The Kaiser was highly agitated and turning to me said: 'Now you may do as you like.' I returned home immediately and instructed the Sixteenth Division to march into Luxemburg."

Von Moltke concludes the chapter with a few dramatic lines: "This was my first experience in the war. I have the conviction that the Kaiser would never have signed the mobilization order if the Lichnowsky dispatch had arrived a half hour earlier. I could never get over the impressions created by this day's experience. It was as though something within me had been destroyed which never again could be revived; confidence and hope had become shaken."

AMERICAN SITS WITH LEAGUE.

Observer Addresses International Labor Bureau.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 5.

The American Government made its first official appearance in the League of Nations today when Dr. M. Dorritt, sitting as observer at the conference of the International Labor Bureau, spoke on the question of anthrax in wool. Some of the delegates were puzzled about Dorritt's status, but the officials of the League said he was officially representing the United States as observer.

GILBERT PARKER URGES U. S. AID FOR EUROPE

Says Even Talking Over Problems Would Do Good.

America could do a great service to the world by helping Europe settle her present difficulties, said Sir Gilbert Parker of England at a dinner in his honor last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. Other speakers who urged that America take a hand overseas were Alton B. Parker and former Governor Haskell of Oklahoma. William R. Wilcox presided.

Mr. Parker said that the United States could do much good by merely putting its feet under the table with those countries and discussing their problems frankly with them. Former Governor Haskell said that George Washington's warning against taking a hand in foreign affairs should not hold good in modern times.

Among the fifty guests were Frank Vanderlip, Bainbridge Colby, P. D. Sacklatvala, former Governor Whitman, James Speyer, Paul Warburg, Louis Wiley, Scott Ferris, M. C. Collins and Senator Stanley of Kentucky.

FIRE DESTROYS TOWN HALL.

NORFOLK, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Town Hall, built in 1797, and a church until 1870, was burned to-day. Valuable records were destroyed. The loss was \$20,000.

CALIPHATE TO BE RUN LIKE VATICAN

Moslems Will Reorganize Spiritual Government to Keep Up Morale.

COUNCIL TO AID RULER

Solid Diplomatic Bloc of Near East Nations May Grow From Project.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. Constantinople, Dec. 5.—Reorganization of the Caliphate along the lines of the Roman Catholic Church is provided for by a committee of the Angora Assembly, in line with the idea that the Moslem world must be bound more closely together to keep up its morale.

Under the plan devised by the committee there will be a Council of the Caliphate, corresponding to the College of Cardinals, made up of representatives from each Moslem country, to act in an advisory capacity, with the Caliph Abdul Medjid Effendi as its presiding officer and holding power equal to that of the Roman Pontiff.

Like the Vatican, the council will have its own diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. Its most immediate concern will be the protection of holy places of Islam—Mecca and Medina—and the Hedjaz railway, and to assure liberty of movement to that city—Constantinople, Angora or Konia—which is destined to become the religious and diplomatic center of the Moslem world. The embassies and legations of Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia, Egypt and Asia and other Moslem nations will make it their headquarters.

These Oriental diplomats together, to say nothing of the Germans, who are expected to come back in force after peace is signed, are likely to form a solid diplomatic bloc, against which their Western colleagues may find it more difficult to cope than in previous days.

CITIZENS RESIGNS AS MAYOR.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—James Couzens, appointed to the United States Senate last week to fill the unexpired term of Truman H. Newberry, resigned as Mayor of Detroit tonight and plans to leave for Washington to-morrow. He probably will be sworn in as Senator on Thursday.

Budd
NEW YORK

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
CRAVATS

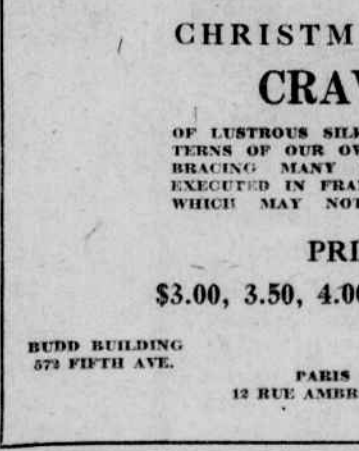
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\$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, Etc. to \$6.50

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1188—Centerpiece and candlesticks of heavy silver plate, \$30



1188—Centerpiece and candlesticks of heavy silver plate, \$30

Gleaming Rows of Silver Gifts!

Some are Sterling, some of heavy plate, and all attractive!

THE carpenter and the mason could not agree whether wood or stone would make the best house. They asked the shoemaker to arbitrate. "After all," he said, "there's nothing quite so good as leather."

Ovington's, however, can be more impartial than the shoemaker, for they have so many good gifts in so many materials. But even with Ovington's, it must be confessed, that silver gifts rank high in the lists, so varied, so useful and so attractive they are.

For weddings, splendid. For anniversaries, just as potent. For birthdays, engagements and Christmas they have the faculty of adapting themselves to the person and the occasion. Their form is so varied, their uses so wide, that they present many roads out of a dilemma.

And, in passing, it might well be registered that in proportion to their cost the satisfaction they give is very high indeed.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH STREET

SPANISH DEPUTIES FORCE CABINET OUT

Socialists Raise Anti-Monarchist Cries in Chamber.

MADRID, Dec. 5 (Associated Press).—Premier Sanchez Guerra presented the resignation of his Ministry to-day for the second time in four days, the crisis growing out of the endeavors to place responsibility for the Spanish reverses in Morocco in July, 1921, on the Government then in power.

This action was taken after the Chamber of Deputies resolved to approve Senor Cambo's motion demanding impeachment of the members of the Alencasazar Ministry for their responsibility in the disaster.

There were exciting scenes in the chamber. The Deputies of the opposing factions engaged in loud disputes, sometimes coming to blows, amid shouts from the galleries.

The Socialist Deputies raised anti-monarchist cries, while the Conservatives replied, "Long live the King!" The police endeavored to eject the disturbers, but were resisted.

In the Senate Gen. Berenguer, former Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, declared that when he took over the command in Morocco on July 21, 1921, he made himself responsible for everything and pleaded with the Senate to the demand for his impeachment, saying that if any one were to be held responsible he desired to be that one.

HOW FASCISTI ARGUE WITH THEIR CLUBS

Criminals Warned Hospital or Cemetery Their Destination.

ROME, Dec. 5 (Associated Press).—The Fascist organization in Alessandria has called a stern halt to the activities of criminals. Its secretary had all the known malefactors summoned before him and said:

"Hereafter the Fascist undertake the administration of justice, adopting different laws from those of the judicial authorities. Whoever is guilty will not be sent to prison, but to the hospital after being clubbed. If after such lessons inveterate offenders still exist the next time the clubbing will be such as to send them not to the hospital but to the cemetery."

The criminals, including murderers, thieves, forgers and blackmailers, then filed before the secretary, who took their names and addresses.

REJECTS POWER BID.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 5.—The New Brunswick Power Company, controlling the electric light and power, street car and gas services here, has rejected the municipal offer of \$2,577,656 for its plant and equipment, Mayor Fisher announced to-day. This figure was set by the Supreme Court as the value of the company's property in 1920.

SAYS STANDARD OIL FIGHTS TURK CLAIM

Untermyer Charges Corporation Is Conducting Campaign From Lausanne.

Samuel Untermyer, who is acting as counsel for the British, American and other interests representing the Turkish heirs in the Mesopotamia oil fields, said yesterday that dispatches from Lausanne, which belittled the claims of the Turkish heirs, before the Near East Conference, were part of a campaign conducted by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Untermyer charged that the Standard Oil Company had repeatedly tried to purchase an interest in the oil lands left by the late Sultan Abdul Hamid. Mr. Untermyer denied that John W. de Kay, the American promoter who has been mentioned in connection with the presentation of the claims at Lausanne, has any connection with the business.

In a statement Mr. Untermyer tells of several attempts made by the Standard Oil Company to purchase an interest in the heirs' claims, which were unsuccessful. Mr. Untermyer says the first of these attempts was in February, 1920. Mr. Untermyer says that Capt. Bennett, who is representing the Turkish heirs at Lausanne, has denied that Ambassador Child has refused his demand for protection under his contract, based on American interests involved, and asserts there has been no default in the making of payments under his contract with the heirs of April, 1922.

"Capt. Bennett is urging the constitution by the Lausanne Conference of an international commission to examine into the respective claims of the Turkish heirs to these properties, which is all that he asks. It is for the purpose of explaining and asserting these claims that my son, Irwin Untermyer, is on his way to Lausanne," Mr. Untermyer says.

FOWNES

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The more fastidious your friend, the more appropriate a gift of Fownes gloves.

The finest leather, wool and fabric handwear, lined or unlined, for men, women and children and for every occasion.

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The Writing-est Gifts you ever saw

See them in the windows; EVERSHARP and WAHL PEN—the two useful presents that should be on every gift list. Each the supreme development in a writing instrument; each matching the other in engraved design; each attractively finished in gold or silver. Sold singly, or together as writing sets, in velvet-lined GIFT BOXES.

No other pencil can have the exclusive EVERSHARP rifled tip that keeps the lead from slipping or wobbling. For desk use, clipped on the pocket, attached to watch-chain, or carried for golf scores, or for home notes, EVERSHARP is a sturdy, eager writer, as dependable as a fine watch.

Matching EVERSHARP in engraved designs and efficiency is WAHL PEN—the sensationally-new pen with the indestructible all-metal barrel. Made in ninety styles to match the 10,000,000 EVERSHARPS in use.

Look over your gift list and give WAHL PENS to match the EVERSHARPS you gave last Christmas.

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